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TERMS OF THE DAILY:

[illegible]

THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY.

LOCAL NOTICES.

All Invisible

Of the sons and daughters of the late WILLIAM PENN PARK, No. 41 Fifth Avenue.

Tarrant, Parsons,

"Sunday's Early Morning" definitely "Settled" by the Public. Sunday breakfast need no longer be a problem. Comfort, economy and the quality of the refreshments at Cox, Sugarman, Smith & Co's Depot.

Hoover Seminary and Normal

Institute—Winter Session opens January 4, 1869. H. F. Eastman, Principal. wwf

Beware of Substitutes.

All the most useful and popular Patent Medicines of the day are more or less imitated. Purchasers should be particular in procuring the genuine article, walk around to the agencies of Hostetter, Brandreth, Ayer, Fleming, or Harlow's stand, and purchase such as you want, and go on your way rejoicing, for in no other way can you be sure of getting and selling them at prices which defy competition. tw

Country Merchants

Save money every day by purchasing their goods at McCurdy & Mellor's, corner Spring Alley, in Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. tf

SECOND EDITION.

1 O'CLOCK, A. M.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF President Grant.

MARCH 4, 1869.

Congratulatory Telegrams Received.

Your suffrage having elevated me to the office of President of the United States, I have, in conformity with the Constitution of our country, taken the oath of office presented therein. I have taken this oath without mental reservation, and with the determination to do, to the best of my ability, all that is required of me. The responsibilities of the position I feel, but I accept them without fear. The office has come to me unsought. I commence its duties untrammeled. I bring to it a conciliatory desire and determination to fill it to the best of my ability to the satisfaction of the people. On all leading questions affecting the public mind, I will always express to the Congress and urge them according to my judgment, and, when I think it desirable, will exercise the Constitutional privilege of interposing a veto to defeat measures which may, in my opinion, not be for the best interests of the country; but all laws will be faithfully executed, whether they meet my approval or not. I shall on all subjects have a policy to recommend, but it will be submitted with the full conviction that the will of the people, legally expressed, should be executed, and executive officers, charged with the duty, will be upheld in all proper efforts to that end.

Death of the Old Congress.

The House gathered slowly in its chamber, though the order closing its wing was rescinded on meeting, and the corridors were soon thronged. But few went into the galleries to see the House die. The interest centered upon the new. The old was if already dead. To most the members who were going out lasted very quiet. Some looked, it is true, as if relief from a life of drudgery was just at hand, but most had an air of marked regret. There was a formal and subdued air over the House, which it does not often wear, and so, while its routine of unexciting business was going on, with few to watch its exit, and none outside its body to mourn its death, it died with the falling stroke of the Speaker's hammer as the last ball of the clock sounded twelve. Then headed with its officers and chief committee men, it marched as in impeachment times in a long line, two by two, to the Senate chamber, where a new Congress and a new administration was coming into life.

The other End of the Avenue.

Pending the preparations inside the Capitol building, the spot beyond the other end of the avenue was unassuming with a new life. A new man was at that end, and instead of the rabble that has so often screamed around the White House since Abraham Lincoln died, a score of loyal organizations were forming to escort General Grant to the Capitol. The line began to assume its place around the War Department and hundreds were about two o'clock.

The Sky Overhead.

The previous and still slight rain clouded the enthusiasm somewhat before the monument began, but a dry, warm air blew sky and put smiles on all faces before the march began.

The Procession.

The column was formed of eight divisions, and was made up of regular infantry, artillery and cavalry, militia from several States, the Government and far-goers in force than the regulars; Firemen, Boys in Blue, Veterans, German and Irish clubs, the municipal authorities, prominent officials, political organizations and citizens on foot, on horseback and in carriages. Sixteen or eighteen bands were in the line. The sun smiled out bright when it started. Banners waved gaily. The crowds shouted, and there followed close along the crowded avenue till it reached the Capitol.

Non-Appearance of A. J.

Almost as soon as the sound of the signal gun announced the coming of General Grant to the Executive Mansion, General Grant, with his Chief-of-Staff, General Rawlings, were in one carriage, Mr. Colfax in another, and others were prepared for Mr. Johnson and his Cabinet. A staff officer went in to invite them together out, but the late President chose to refuse, and sent a curt word that neither himself nor his Cabinet would join the procession or go to the Capitol. There was, therefore, to be the march and the great ovation removed by the only man who could rid the line of it.

Nearing of the Procession.

From this moment the line moved on with out hindrance or delay, the crowds pouring North and East, packed with thousands, swerving to the hundreds crowding the windows of the Executive Bureau, opposite, through the dense lining of the pavements, and the dark mass of people in front of the hotels and a half up to the capitol, which stands so clear across its upper portion. Here the thousands upon thousands who could not get into the Senate chamber were packed. Each pavement was full. The trees loomed black with men and boys. Platforms built along the line of the procession were filled. Balconies had been hired months in advance, and the holders of the boxes were here to settle and see. All the windows of the houses were like great protruding eyes, drinking in the scene. Flags were flung from almost every edge to house tops, men and women were piled up and back on the long procession seemed to be moving through a great channel grooved out from the sides of mud, and discovered pieces that would crush it out, if they were only in them. All the battalions of infantry marched into the great area in front of the east porch, and shortly after the strong chains of artillery were so arranged as to inclose the space upon which the speaker's platform was erected, and which the Republic had become to be occupied.

Scene in the Senate Chamber.

The Senate Chamber was arranged as usual on inauguration day. Between the seats of members were placed additional chairs, and in the semi-circle in front of the desks of the officers were benches and some for the accommodation of invited guests. Large arm-chairs were also placed just in front of the Secretary's desk, three on the right for the Inauguration and Chief Justice, and three on the left for Mr. Johnson and his Cabinet. The effective room will long be remembered, for so many historic hall has been raised by the Committee that the seats and floorways were also full, and a couple of hundred persons could see nothing except by standing on chairs and desks out in the halls. The audience of the day was as fine a one as Washington ever saw. It was composed of the best people of the city and the contracting and fast-moving nature of their get active made up an effect very pleasant to the eye and brilliant in its outcome. The dining was as fine that could be had in the city, and it was possible to remark the face of Mrs. Senator Sprague in one place, and those of Mrs. Wade, Mrs. Wallace and Mrs. Colfax in another. The diplomatic gallery was filled with the representatives and the right was a front one reserved for Mrs. Grant, which the did not accept. Admission to one of the chairs come having been given her and her friends, and four of the Senate chamber five minutes before caution prevented a sight not worth to be seen. The Cabinet came in on the left of the presiding officer, and immediately in the rear were the Senators-elect. The right-hand side was gathered in the members' seats, chatting with one another or looking out upon the crowd north of the Capitol, they waited the time for their entrance. They came in on the left of the presiding officer, and took their seats on that side of the Chamber. It was such a group as republicans eyes rarely see. The seat of honor was occupied by Baron Stoeckl, of the Russian legation, who has been longer in this country than any other member of the diplomatic corps. At his left, one saw the pencil face of Mr. Bigham, the English Minister, and behind him sat M. Berthemy, the French Minister, with a dozen members of the legation and looking like men's dress uniforms. Further round to the right sat the tall form of the Russian Charge d'Affaires, decorated with the most gaudy coat and two or three medals, and behind him sat the smaller face of the Belgian Minister. Every one of the group was in full uniform, and the breasts of many of them were completely covered with gold lace and braid. Architecture's part of the show on the right and left was Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan and Terry, all on one bench, with Admiral Farragut in front. On another bench sat Generals Meigs, Rucker, Raplin, Ingalls, Myers and Admiral Rodgers. Back of these were the Commissioners, Townsend, Hoit, Butterfield and Blanchard, three in the latter corner on the left were General Harney and the tall form of Admiral Goldsborough, the lofty form of Admiral Gedney and, at the end of the table, stood the old, old-minded negro, Bishop Campbell, of the African Church, and near him were now, emery, Bishop Ames, and Watt, the actor, even by the other side done as the only women on the floor, Dr. Mary Walker, there by virtue of having received the thanks of Congress for having escaped the thanks of Congress just after the close of the war. But for every were Commissioners Wells and Rollins, Gen. Howard, Gy. Cooke, Rev. Dr. Pinckney and Bishop Simpson. Back of these were all the Judges of the Court of Claims and the Supreme District court, while between Judge Carter and Mr. Sumner sat the notorious Motley. A couple were grouped in the corner of court's each with the Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms, while the Chief Clerk and staff, and Mr. Barcroft, the Chief Clerk of Records in the Navy Department, Forty-much everybody of any note in Washington was there, and the gathering was one of which the Republic had the occasion to be ashamed.

Into the chamber at the appointed hour the Judges of the Supreme Court, two and two, with the eldest, Chase and Clifford in front, filed back the chairs down at the Secretary's right. The chairs on the left were to have been filled by Mr. Johnson and his Cabinet, but they remained vacant all day. Gen. Grant and Mr. Colfax, escorted from the procession by Senator Pomeroy and Mr. Conger of the committee, were in the room and now came in with Mr. Wade and Mr. Colfax, another Senator being in the chair for the moment to relieve Mr. Wade. There was a burst of delight as Mr. Colfax came forward and into the oath of office, directed him to advance and be inaugurated, whereat there was a smile among the Democrats. Mr. Colfax took the oath immediately, and then Mr. Wade declared the Senate adjourned without vote.

Mr. Colfax took up the busy gavel as it was laid down by his predecessor, and at once the Senate was new-formed in order. General Grant was seated in front of the Chief Justice, facing the whole house, apparently as one and unconcerned as if in his own office. He was dressed in a plain suit of black, and took their seats as that of the Chamber. It was such a group as republicans eyes rarely see. The seat of honor was occupied by Baron Stoeckl, of the Russian legation, who has been longer in this country than any other member of the diplomatic corps. At his left, one saw the pencil face of Mr. Bigham, the English Minister, and behind him sat M. Berthemy, the French Minister, with a dozen members of the legation and looking like men's dress uniforms. Further round to the right sat the tall form of the Russian Charge d'Affaires, decorated with the most gaudy coat and two or three medals, and behind him sat the smaller face of the Belgian Minister. Every one of the group was in full uniform, and the breasts of many of them were completely covered with gold lace and braid. Architecture's part of the show on the right and left was Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan and Terry, all on one bench, with Admiral Farragut in front. On another bench sat Generals Meigs, Rucker, Raplin, Ingalls, Myers and Admiral Rodgers. Back of these were the Commissioners, Townsend, Hoit, Butterfield and Blanchard, three in the latter corner on the left were General Harney and the tall form of Admiral Goldsborough, the lofty form of Admiral Gedney and, at the end of the table, stood the old, old-minded negro, Bishop Campbell, of the African Church, and near him were now, emery, Bishop Ames, and Watt, the actor, even by the other side done as the only women on the floor, Dr. Mary Walker, there by virtue of having received the thanks of Congress for having escaped the thanks of Congress just after the close of the war. But for every were Commissioners Wells and Rollins, Gen. Howard, Gy. Cooke, Rev. Dr. Pinckney and Bishop Simpson. Back of these were all the Judges of the Court of Claims and the Supreme District court, while between Judge Carter and Mr. Sumner sat the notorious Motley. A couple were grouped in the corner of court's each with the Chief Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms, while the Chief Clerk and staff, and Mr. Barcroft, the Chief Clerk of Records in the Navy Department, Forty-much everybody of any note in Washington was there, and the gathering was one of which the Republic had the occasion to be ashamed.

Scene on the Platform.

When all had reached the platform a scene was presented never equalled at any previous inauguration, so all will say. The platform was the outermost, with a floor much larger than the Senate Chamber and consequently affording room for a large crowd. It was filled at first, while the steps and posts in the rear gave room for all who came from the Senate galleries. General Grant advanced to the front and center, followed by the Justices of the Supreme Court, and seated himself to the east of the desk. In the rear of them, each of consul's old associates as Sherman, George H. Thomas, Howard, Lincoln staff, Dickins, Terry, Hancock, Sheridan, Meigs, Rucker, Raplin, Ingalls and Rodgers were seen. On the steps nearly as large a diplomatic corps, the largest which ever appeared in public on any occasion in the country. Each of his right was the Russian Minister, Baron Stoeckl, and to the left the Belgian Minister, Chevalier de Sterckx, officers of the army, navy and marine corps, and the civil officers of the Senate and Congress. The Fourth Division was made up of the Republican political organizations of the city and elsewhere, the Fifth Division of the Sailors and Soldiers' Union Grand and Union Leagues, the officers of United States Fire Department and its visitors, and the City of Washington Fire Department and its visitors. Among the prominent objects of attraction was a miniature ship, fully rigged and manned, and a printing press in operation.

The head of the parade having reached the Capitol, the President elect entered to take the oath and receive the salutations of music, but little dancing, owing to want of room. There was no comfort any where in the building, and many were glad to escape from the pressure.

THE NORTHERN CENTRAL COLLISION.

How it Happened and Extent of Injuries to Passengers.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY WRECK, } 7 Miles Below Harrisburg, Pa., } 7:30 A. M., March 5, 1869.

Your correspondent left your city on the 7:50 train last evening, and came safely over the reliable Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, with no incidents worth chronicling. We left Harrisburg on the regular train, about a half hour behind time, the Express having gone before us about a half hour, with a red flag on its engine to indicate one following. Just before this point, there lay an empty coal train, whose engineer not noticing, it is supposed, the flag on the earlier train, was coming up slowly round a curve; when he discovered our train approaching him at a rapid rate, he reversed his engine, but too late. Our engine first met and demolished and threw from the track four empty coal cars which the engine was pushing up in front of it, when it struck the retreating engine and followed it till the hind truck flew the track and brought us to a sudden stop. Our tender was broken, our cars shoved together, while the coal train engine was badly damaged and one man, a brakeman on the coal train, was instantly killed.

Many passengers were thrown against the seats in front of them, and those around the stoves thrown to the floor. Nothing more occurred to me than contusions of the limbs and some slight cuts about the faces of persons, who have no idea how they received it in the confusion. The gentlemen in the Baltimore sleeping car, from your city, which was first and rear is changed for end, lying with their heads against the partitions received quite severe bruises in the back and shoulders. Mr. Dickson was quite considerably injured.

Nothing but our greater impetus, the other train not being laden, saved us from a terrible calamity. Had the train been thrown from the track it must have rolled down a fifty foot embankment, the consequence of which it makes us shudder to contemplate.

Not having had the fortune of life we purchased an accident ticket last night, thinking that regard for our family would compel us to do so, but we were content without one, but as it says nothing of bruised shins I suppose we shall not collect.

We have five coaches laden with persons generally on their way to Washington, which they still hope to reach Washington in time to witness, though it is still doubtful. We are in good health, though hungry, and congratulating ourselves that it is no worse. After lying here two hours and a half we are hauled back to Harrisburg. TRAVELER.

MR. DELANO, the new Commissioner of the Internal Revenue, is a Massachusetts man. He was born in Shoreham, Vt., in 1817. When eight years of age, he went to Mount Vernon, Ohio. He received an excellent education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. He immediately commenced practice, and soon distinguished himself in the courts of Ohio. He came within two votes of receiving the nomination for Governor of Ohio in 1859. He was appointed, in 1861, Assessor of the state at the beginning of the war, in 1861, and discharged his duties to the highest satisfaction. He continued in various offices up to 1866, when he was appointed Commissioner of the Internal Revenue, which office he still holds. He is a man of fine executive ability, and has always been a hard worker, and earnestly desiring to co-operate with you in making the deliberations of the Revenue Office. He is a man of fine personal appearance, and is very popular with his own, but also of the United States whose commissioner he is. He is now ready to take the oath of office required by law.

Organization of the Senate.

At its conclusion the Senators elect came forward in groups to be sworn, and took the senatorial oath of office, which was administered by the newly inducted Vice President, in the following order: Thomas F. Bayard, Del.; Joseph S. Fowler, Tenn.; John West Virginia; Wm. A. Buckingham, of Connecticut; Matt. H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin; Augustus C. Hamlin, of Maine; Henry P. Hoar, of Michigan; George F. Edmunds, of Vermont; Reuben E. Fenton, of Florida; Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine; D. D. Pratt, of Indiana; Thomas W. Ferry, of Michigan; Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin; John Scott, of Pennsylvania; Wm. Sprague, of Rhode Island; Thos. W. Tipton, of Nebraska.

Two of the Senators-elect were absent, Mr. Hamilton of Maryland, and Mr. Brownlow, of Tennessee, were not present.

Another Procession.

The organization of the new Senate having been completed, the Senate, the House of Representatives, Supreme Court and invited spectators proceeded to the east part of the Capitol to participate in the ceremonies of inauguration of the President elect. A procession was formed in the following order: The Marshal of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, the Marshal of the Senate, the President elect, with members of the Committee of Arrangements, the Secretary of the Senate, the Sergeant-at-Arms, members of the Senate, the diplomatic corps, ex-governors of States, the Marshal of the House and members elect to the Forty-first Congress, heads of departments, officers of States and navy, and all other persons who had been invited to the floor of the Senate. In front of the portico, but about ten feet lower, being on a level with the ground, a platform, capable of containing about two hundred persons, had been constructed. This platform, covered with the steps, above which it rose, was carpeted with red, and was inclosed with a railing, which was also covered with red. The platform was reached by a flight of steps in front of the portico, and was inclosed on three sides by the columns supporting the portico of the portico.

The Platform.

On reaching the platform, the President elect took the seat provided for him directly in front of the center. Vice President Colfax and the Sergeant-at-Arms, in charge of the Senate, occupied seats to the left of the President elect, and next to them were seated the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on the left. The Senate committee of arrangements occupied seats at hand, and next in the rear. The Associate Justices of the Supreme Court occupied seats to the left of the Chief Justice. The diplomatic corps were seated on the right of the President elect. The diplomatic corps were seated on the right of the President elect. The diplomatic corps were seated on the right of the President elect

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1869.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

It has been remarked of eloquence that it belongs to that order of men who are never made as common-place, but always come up to the dimensions of any position in which they are placed. In his Inaugural Address yesterday, he came fully up to the expectations of the country. The document, though short, says all that seemed necessary to say. And it says everything well, and so plainly and unequivocally, that no one can here say doubt that a strong and earnest man is behind every word. "I have taken this oath without mental reservation," says he. "The responsibilities of the position I feel, but accept them without fear. The office comes to me unsought. I commence its duties with confidence inspired by a trust in the loyalty and patriotism of the people." These few words reflect the manner of man our new President is. No one doubts that he will live consistently up to his high resolves.

In regard to the public debt, President Grant declares for paying it all, principal and interest, as speedily as possible without detriment to the interest object, and for paying it, not in gold, except when the law otherwise provides, but "as it is understood," says he, "that no injustice or one farthing of our public debt will be tolerated in a public place." Here is a policy, and one, too, the simple declaration of which will immediately be worth millions to our country in stiffening its credit abroad, and increasing the value of our securities wherever held.

Proceeding logically to the question of means, President Grant proclaims that his policy will be, "a faithful collection of the revenue, a strict accountability to the Treasury for every dollar collected, and the greatest practicable retrenchment in the expenditure in every department of the Government," and in view of this end, will all his appointments be made. He does not doubt our ability to pay, not the power of our ability to pay his debt, even to some more forcibly presented than in the reference he makes to our past, present and future debt paying capacity. Who can doubt, he asks, that twenty-five years hence we can pay every dollar of the debt, "with more ease than we now pay for useless interest?" The reference to our mineral resources—the "Strong Box—filled with precious metals"—whose top—the Pacific coast—we are now forging "to meet the very contingency that is now upon us," taken in connection with the preceding reference to our national growth, freshly and felicitously suggests arguments which, as they impress themselves on the popular mind, will shed a cheerful light on the subject, have the effect to lighten the burden of the debt and cause all doubts about it to disappear. To specie payments he would return as speedily as possible, but the maturing of a plan and a certain future, be it near or remote, he seems to regard as chiefly desirable.

The warm confidence felt in and the important part assigned to "the young men of the country," is expressed in generous and animating words, that cannot fail to make an impression on those to whom they are chiefly addressed. And it is not to be doubted that the earnest, wish to leave "all divisions, geographical, political and religious," unite in the common sentiment inspired by the encouraging view taken of the nation's future, will be no less earnestly responded to.

In regard to what our foreign policy should be, President Grant cannot be misunderstood. He would do right, and expect from others the observance of this rule, "that if others depart from the rule in their dealings with us," he would make them take the consequences. Americans and their rights must be respected everywhere, and it is evident that he will never be remiss in employing whatever will be necessary of the power of the nation to this end.

With a few humane words concerning the Indian, for whose civilization, christianization and ultimate citizenship he will have any course that promises such a consummation, President Grant reaches the suffrage question, and disposes of it by saying in effect that any portion of the citizens of the nation in any State should be excluded from its privilege, and he enforces this view by expressing the hope and the desire to have the fifteenth amendment ratified.

The Inaugural Address is strong in all its points, emphatic in its language, and assuring to the hearts of the people, who know that behind it is a man who violates no pledge, and whose uncompiled career was won for him the fame of moving unhesitatingly to every duty, and of performing more than he promises.

A LAW COLLOQUY.

Andrew Johnson has contributed another page to the history of the country in the shape of a farewell address. A careful perusal of the document convinces us that the ex-President was desirous of accomplishing three things. He was determined to let his own light shine, anxious to forestall the popular verdict, and extremely eager to avail himself of the last Presidential opportunity to administer a parting kick to the "men who crept without question into place and power in the nations councils." It is stated of a famous English author that, he had a bet in a wordy encounter with a Billingsgate woman by permitting her to have the last word. For a time the fish-wife was "free an" with surprise, and wholly at a loss to comprehend the pure English employed by the cultivated antagonist. As long as he confined himself to sound sense, good logic, and pure language he had her at his mercy, but in an unfortunate moment he permitted himself to mimic his antagonist, when she replied in at the breach and drove him from the field with a torrent of abuse. In a similar manner, A. J., whose wrath is all the hotter for the careful nursing it has received, pours out his exasperation upon the devoted heads of an "unelected and uncontrollable majority." It must not be inferred from the chance employment of those words that the Ex-President adopts the minor key. We are disposed to think that this, and several other expressions employed, are to be accepted as "inadvertencies," indicating the profound absence of mind which frequently accompanies extraordinary talent, ability and genius. The burthen of the Ex-President's plaint is pitched in the major key. In some respects the address bears a strong resemblance to his earliest efforts. In the employment of pronouns, in particular, the similarity is quite marked. Owing to this and similar other ear marks, we are not permitted to question the entire originality or authorship of the document. "I" "my" and "mine" stamp the paternity in a manner patent to the lookabouters. This is not precisely the style of composition that recommends itself to popular approval or to the tastes of cultivated people. It is all the more distasteful, however, when the author's immense egotism constantly impels him to ventilate himself for the people. Viewed in one light, we have Andrew Johnson addressing the people. Viewed from another, we perceive the ex-President talking to himself. The "unchecked, uncontrolled majority of the law making power" and the "partial majority" are promised to occupy the position of auditors, while Andrew the First, and we would fain hope the last, does the talking.

We are informed, or to be more correct, Andrew begins his soliloquy by availing himself of the "privilege" of addressing a few parting words to the people in vindication" of his official career. The monologue acquires in width the fact that "at the time a mysterious providence" elevated him to the high office he has just been compelled to vacate without any perceptible interposition of the people will—he, Andrew the First, found himself at the head of an immense army, "with unlimited military powers resting to civil rights and the Freedmen's Bureau. *Contrary to most precedents in the experience of public men*," this creature of a "mysterious Providence" never himself to the task of "resisting" the "insulting temptations" held out to his "personal aggrandizement," and relinquished the power "within his grasp." (The reader will remember that it is the Ex-President who is speaking. Public opinion had nothing to do with the fashioning of the "million" men "placed at the disposal" of the President of a "mysterious Providence.") The monologue continues: "With a large army and augmented military power, *it would have been no difficult task* to remove or subvert the Government of the Republic, and to take control of the executive office and there set up a government of force." Andrew Johnson—never different at pleasure the destinies of the Republic, in such a manner as to "continue himself in the highest office known to our laws," and still preserve the laws, and especially those regulating the actions and elections of Presidents." Nothing short of a "mysterious Providence," more wonderful even than that which elevated Andrew the First, could accomplish such a marvel. Lest we should doubt the correctness of Andrew in dwelling upon this providentially narrow escape of the republic, we are favored with an extract from history. The experiment practiced by Sulla, upon becoming master of Rome is related with evident unction. Sulla, says Andrew, did pretty much as he pleased, and after acting the tyrant, shifted of his power to another not mingled with the relations of his thousands of coadjutors and associated. What Sulla did Andrew might have done had he been disposed. We are not permitted to infer that a "mysterious Providence" interposed to shield the American Republic from the fate which befell Rome under Sulla. The temptation was Andrew's, and the power to resist it was also given to Andrew. It seems that the "mysterious Providence" exhausted itself in the elevation of Andrew, and after wards left everything to his disposal. This is the only interpretation we can place upon the monologue. If there is anything unreasonable, inconsistent or incomprehensible in this view of the case, it only furnishes a fresh illustration of the workings of that same "mysterious Providence." We could wish Andrew were a little clearer upon this point, but probably it is one of those inscrutable things that cannot be comprehended by ordinary minds.

The monologue is more coherent when Andrew consigns the crimes of Congress. In proportion to its commonplace and opinions himself for resisting the "insulting temptations to direct the destinies of the Republic at his pleasure," he inquires and condemns Congress, the "unelected and uncontrolled majority of the law making power," for the course they have pursued. The language employed by Andrew on this point is eloquent. It is more, it is grandiloquent. Nothing that we have read for a long time can compare with it. Indeed, we are of the opinion that nothing equal to it can be found among all the oratorical attainments, State papers or political pamphlets published in the United States. It is our opinion that nothing at all approaching this portion of the monologue can be found outside of a Mexican proclamation.

The ex-President relieves himself of his wrath in time to terminate the monologue in a mild and eminently Christian-like spirit, reminding one forcibly of the beginning of the sermon on the divorced heads of an "unchecked and uncontrollable majority." It must not be inferred from the chance employment of those words that the Ex-President adopts the minor key. We are disposed to think that this, and several other expressions employed, are to be accepted as "inadvertencies," indicating the profound absence of mind which frequently accompanies extraordinary talent, ability and genius. The burthen of the Ex-President's plaint is pitched in the major key. In some respects the address bears a strong resemblance to his earliest efforts. In the employment of pronouns, in particular, the similarity is quite marked. Owing to this and similar other ear marks, we are not permitted to question the entire originality or authorship of the document. "I" "my" and "mine" stamp the paternity in a manner patent to the lookabouters. This is not precisely the style of composition that recommends itself to popular approval or to the tastes of cultivated people. It is all the more distasteful, however, when the author's immense egotism constantly impels him to ventilate himself for the people. Viewed in one light, we have Andrew Johnson addressing the people. Viewed from another, we perceive the ex-President talking to himself. The "unchecked, uncontrolled majority of the law making power" and the "partial majority" are promised to occupy the position of auditors, while Andrew the First, and we would fain hope the last, does the talking.

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One of the most remarkable cases of crystallization on record is that of a young lady in Illinois. Attention was directed to the phenomena presented by thousands of grains of glass crystals, which daily "exude" from the person dosed her tremendously for her supposed malady. After experimenting with the case a considerable time, it was discovered that the particles resulting from all portions of her body were not glass, but small crystalline particles, the result of some mineral medicine the young lady had taken. We are decidedly of opinion that the patient in this case should be handled with extreme care, but she should treat. Crystal clear eyes in a young woman are rather agreeable than otherwise, but we would object to a crystal body. The genius who concocted this story should remodel it, and the gentleman who now makes

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THE Chicago *Times*, discussing GRANT and his future, says:

"With regard to what our foreign policy should be, President GRANT cannot be misunderstood. He would do right, and expect from others the observance of this rule, 'that if others depart from the rule in their dealings with us,' he would make them take the consequences. Americans and their rights must be respected everywhere, and it is evident that he will never be remiss in employing whatever will be necessary of the power of the nation to this end."

With a few humane words concerning the Indian, for whose civilization, christianization and ultimate citizenship he will have any course that promises such a consummation, President GRANT reaches the suffrage question, and disposes of it by saying in effect that any portion of the citizens of the nation in any State should be excluded from its privilege, and he enforces this view by expressing the hope and the desire to have the fifteenth amendment ratified.

The Inaugural Address is strong in all its points, emphatic in its language, and assuring to the hearts of the people, who know that behind it is a man who violates no pledge, and whose uncompiled career has won for him the fame of moving unhesitatingly to every duty, and of performing more than he promises.

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In the same article we find this sentence: "It is a long way from the counter of a leather store to the Presidential chair." This is scarcely in keeping with the comments upon GEN. SHERMAN. It savors of anything but Democracy. We may infer from this that the Tennessee tailor must have cut a sorry figure in his high office. At the same time, we are confounded that long as the road may be, it has become a beaten track if there is any truth in history. It was a long way from the plow to the position of a ruler of a mighty nation. Yet the distance did not interfere with the capable discharge of his duties by CINCINNATUS. Perhaps the *Times* might improve its Democracy by directing more attention to history and less to the intelligence of spiteful criticisms.

A PHILADELPHIA journal says an enormous development in spavin is apparent in that city in every department and direction. It adds: "The epidemic is so unusual to our steady-going people that a good many of them have an uneasy apprehension of a crash to come. So many, however, since the great prosperity set in at the beginning of 1865, have been waiting for the crash to fall in order that they might catch lucky, that we hope their want of confidence is gradually wearing away and giving place to a better and more suitable feeling." The prevalence of the croakers have been signally announced in every section of the country, in this community, as well as in Philadelphia, the business of catching larks has proved wholly unremunerative thus far, with no prospect of a speedy opening to any of the enormous trains supposed to be favorably located. In fact, we don't remember a period within the last twelve years where more public confidence and security was displayed.

THE New York Society of Practical Engineering devoted the principal part of an evening recently to the discussion of axial navigation. One of the members of the society maintained that axial navigation could not only be made successful, but entirely safe. The opinion expressed that it will not be many years, provided any encouragement is given to labor in that line, before the question will be not as to its practicability, but as to which plan will be the best and most economical. The principles upon which scientific science must be based can only be learned from careful observation of the principles which nature indicates in the formation of birds. The various elements seem plausible. We have learned not a little from the structure of both birds and fishes in the construction of our water craft, and if we are successful in axial navigation, it can only be by accurate knowledge of the movements of the feathery tribe.

THE monologue is more coherent when Andrew consigns the crimes of Congress. In proportion to its commonplace and opinions himself for resisting the "insulting temptations to direct the destinies of the Republic at his pleasure," he inquires and condemns Congress, the "unelected and uncontrolled majority of the law making power," for the course they have pursued. The language employed by Andrew on this point is eloquent. It is more, it is grandiloquent. Nothing that we have read for a long time can compare with it. Indeed, we are of the opinion that nothing equal to it can be found among all the oratorical attainments, State papers or political pamphlets published in the United States. It is our opinion that nothing at all approaching this portion of the monologue can be found outside of a Mexican proclamation.

The ex-President relieves himself of his wrath in time to terminate the monologue in a mild and eminently Christian-like spirit, reminding one forcibly of the beginning of the sermon on the divorced heads of an "unchecked and uncontrollable majority." It must not be inferred from the chance employment of those words that the Ex-President adopts the minor key. We are disposed to think that this, and several other expressions employed, are to be accepted as "inadvertencies," indicating the profound absence of mind which frequently accompanies extraordinary talent, ability and genius. The burthen of the Ex-President's plaint is pitched in the major key. In some respects the address bears a strong resemblance to his earliest efforts. In the employment of pronouns, in particular, the similarity is quite marked. Owing to this and similar other ear marks, we are not permitted to question the entire originality or authorship of the document. "I" "my" and "mine" stamp the paternity in a manner patent to the lookabouters. This is not precisely the style of composition that recommends itself to popular approval or to the tastes of cultivated people. It is all the more distasteful, however, when the author's immense egotism constantly impels him to ventilate himself for the people. Viewed in one light, we have Andrew Johnson addressing the people. Viewed from another, we perceive the ex-President talking to himself. The "unchecked, uncontrolled majority of the law making power" and the "partial majority" are promised to occupy the position of auditors, while Andrew the First, and we would fain hope the last, does the talking.

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GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

THE new circular to which public attention was put in force this week, suppresses one well illustrated by an anecdote told of Mr. Lincoln. Before he had got well inured to the tortures of Washington politicians, he was visited by an old friend from the West, whom we will call Smith. "Smith," said the President, with a typical shrug, "out in Illinois they used to think me an honest man; but here those fellows treat me like *a man of no.*"

IT is said that COL. STEWART'S son, Hoboken, N. J., will be worth $10,000,000 at majority by the advance of the estate in New Jersey.

CARL SCHURZ writes from Washington to his paper—the *Westliche Post*—that "it is universally believed that General GRANT has a great fine against old, round-up politicians, and that he prefers to surround himself with young and fresh faces."

THE average value of all grades of horses has increased nearly a hundred per cent. during the past year. The demand has been greater than the supply since the beginning of the war. The desire to have speed now has its influence on the market, and almost fabulous prices are paid for it. One great cause for the advanced price of horses of all work is the daily slow slumped on importations from Canada.

THE French Prince Imperial is a great favorite of cadets, and the Paris papers publish a letter from one in the Tullieries gardens against his comrade, Mr. Commodore Vanderbilt, and it is said that he has ordered a dozen contestants to make specimens of as various young friends.

A MAN in Des Moines, Iowa, has erected a dwelling house for himself, which is nearly on paper. The weather-boarding, inside walls and shingling are of that material known in the West as the "Rock River Company's Building Paper." The roof is almost ready to be shingled, and the chimney masonry, and the house, it is said, is much warmer than where planks and wood are used.

The Richings Opera Troupe commenced its season on Monday night, and are now in Cincinnati. The company are performing at the regular dramatic prices.

MR. GILMORE, who has the management of the monster Concert in Boston, is experiencing not the slightest difficulty in assembling one thousand instrumental artists. A thousand could be secured from New England, but they would not all be first or second class artists, and therefore Mr. Gilmore has already taken measures to employ the best sound from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other large cities. Of course they will be paid for their services according to the value they are accustomed to receive, including their expenses.

LAMARTINE.

LOUIS ALPHONSE PAUL DE LAMARTINE, whose recent demise has been chronicled, was one of the ablest, most versatile and at the same time most eloquent men that modern France has produced. This is saying much, for that country bears no cut in it. It is related of him that he sought for a publisher who would offer him five thousand francs for a work he had written for at least two years. Finally it was found in the hands of the public, and Lamartine's reputation as a poet was established from that moment. Outside of his large contributions to the world of letters, he was a man of such sufficient in themselves to have secured his fame. Among these his "History of the Girondists," is especially noteworthy. There was nothing in literature or the art of writing, in which he did not excel, although, like many other men of genius, he was at times a prominent position in French politics simultaneously with Sue and the gentleman who now makes the house at the Tuileries, for a brief space of eighteen months he managed to play the part of a Republican, a legitimist and a Bonapartist. Lacking judgment in his adoption of these various roles, he went to such extremes afterwards that he found himself the title of the greatest political weather-cock the world has ever witnessed. His magnificent failures in the political world were surpassed, then only by his successes in literature, here in reality produced no satisfactory results. The various methods employed by England, France, Prussia and the United States to prevent the ruptures of heavy ordnance have also proved wholly unreliable. These systems embrace the following principles: Methods of fabrication which secure a homogeneous wrought iron or steel, as in the Armstrong and Whitworth guns. The character and strength of the metal, as in the Krupp guns of Prussia. Tempers and initial tensions, as in the Ericsson guns, and the improved Armstrong guns. Neither built up guns, composed of a combination of iron and steel, or homogeneous guns, have proved successful in preventing ruptures, or in rendering them exceptionally reliable. On the other hand, the Parrott system of rifling and loading guns has manifested in this city has the merit of cheapness. The smooth-bore are considered superior to the European methods, but the principles which applied to rifled guns, like all the other systems is a failure. The report declares that not withstanding "the elaborate experiments extending over a long period of time with various kinds of guns, and with projectiles of various forms, the ordnance officers of the Government have not yet determined upon even the fundamental principles of their use, and cannot as yet give any knowledge of the problems they have undertaken to solve." It is stated that the Parrott system of grooving guns is comparatively valueless. No method has yet been adopted which subjects guns to the tests they must endure when first brought into actual combat, namely, rapid-continuous firing. The report of experts submitted by ordnance officers examined by the committee shows conclusively that ruptures result from both exterior and interior causes, and that the latter are produced toward the outside or base of the charge, and not further, on the Rodman system, caused from the interior, found in the foundry from the time of combination exerted in the opposite direction. The reports examined by the committee also explained the failure of the theory which attributed the explosions to the enormous pressure of the gases generated by the powder. Experiments showed that the pressure of gases was not equal to the force required to burst a gun made of weaker material than others which have burst when fired with the charges and under like circumstances. The report concludes with the fact that the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, composed of ordnance officers of the Government find it impossible, at this late day, to return to the rudiments of their arts," and expresses the opinion that the time has arrived when the Government should be sought for a gentleman who would entertain his views, and to whom they could be submitted for at least two years. Finally it is stated in the handbook

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 4, 1869.

The demand for money to-day on the various discount houses was not very heavy, and ranging up to the usual rates. Indeed some of the banks are reported poor in commercial paper, and their discount line is close. Business in almost every department is very dull, and very little first-class merchantable paper is maturing.

—There were somewhat high expectations that the price of bonds would advance sharply to-day, on account of the final passage of the Johnson bill, and the favorable effect of the inaugural. Bullion, which is the basis of the protect the national honor, every dollar of the Government indebtedness should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. And in the event of any repudiation of one portion of the public debt will be treated in public places, and it will go far towards strengthening a credit which ought to be the best in the world, and will ultimately result in the payment of our public bonds bearing less interest than we now have."

—The Cooke & Co.'s letter, under date of Washington, February 27, contains as follows:

The government market to-day has been almost entirely devoid of business, owing, first, to the meeting of the Committee of Ways and Means of the Committee to act last night on the Funding bill, and, secondly, to the fact that many, very many, have gone home to spend Sunday with their families. Under the circumstances, the market has been very steady, and prices have ruled about the same as on Thursday, with the exception of the 6-20's, which have been in active demand, and have advanced about ½ per cent. The Committee had agreed upon the provisions of the bill before the meeting of the Committee to-day, and it was generally supposed that the Committee would report the bill without any change, and that the House would pass it without any material change, and that the Senate would concur in the House amendments, and that the bill would become a law before the 4th inst. But the Committee have had two meetings to-day, and have not yet reported the bill, and it is now thought that it will not be reported before Monday, and that it will not become a law before the 10th inst. The Committee have been working hard, and have done a great deal of work, and have made considerable progress, but they have not yet got through, and it is impossible to say when they will get through. Some of the members of the Committee think that the bill will not be reported before the 15th inst. The Committee have been working hard, and have done a great deal of work, and have made considerable progress, but they have not yet got through, and it is impossible to say when they will get through. Some of the members of the Committee think that the bill will not be reported before the 15th inst.

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Yesterday.	To-day.	Adv.	Dec.
U. S. Coupons				
U. S. 6's, 1881				
U. S. 5-20's, 1862				
U. S. 5-20's, 1864				
U. S. 5-20's, 1865				
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, new				
U. S. 5-20's, 1867				
U. S. 5-20's, 1868				
U. S. 10-40's				
U. S. 7-30's, 1st series				
U. S. 7-30's, 2d series				
U. S. 7-30's, 3d series				
U. S. Currency 6's				

—The passage of what is known as the Johnson bill, highly protecting that bond, has quite stimulated the market for stocks in many of the once popular railroad enterprises. In Boston, the bank operations of Boston, the bank operations of Boston, the bank operations of

The Daily Commercial.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Closing Proceedings of Fortieth Congress.

Meeting of Forty-first Congress—Both Houses organized—Wild Scene in the House—Mr. Brooks and Clerk McPherson at Swords' Points.—Mr. Blaine Elected Speaker, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1869.

The first session of the House of Representatives of the Forty-first Congress commenced at three o'clock this afternoon, with a full attendance of members, and a very large crowd of citizens in the gallery, the entrance being covered and every standing-place occupied. Mr. McPherson, the clerk of previous House, rapped the new House to order and proceeded to call the roll. It bore the names of 226 members. Those of Georgia were omitted because their credentials—in fact state—what Congress the claimants were elected, and those of Louisiana because the certificates do not state that the claimants were elected for the two years. Carolina districts conflicting credentials were signed by the same officers, one hundred and ninety-three members answering to their names.

Mr. Woodward, of Pennsylvania, rising to a question of privilege, stated that Henry D. Foster was elected to the House from the Thirty-first District of Pennsylvania, and that every principle of law in his case had been determined in a direction that would favor him. He therefore moved that the question of Mr. Foster's seat be referred to the Committee of Elections to be hereafter named, with instructions to report in his favor. Mr. Rogers moved that the Clerk should not be guilty of a contempt of Congress, when upon Mr. Woodward moved that the name of Gen. Foster be entered on the rolls. This brought Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, to his feet, who said that the first thing of which the House was to take cognizance, he moved they now proceed to that election. Gen. Logan raised the point of order that the Clerk was the only person able to decide on the qualifications of members. The yeas and nays were then called on the proceeding to election of speaker, of voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Brooks here raised the point of order that the House was not yet organized.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, said that the Clerk would not be interrupted for a point of order raised, till he announced the result of the late vote. Mr. Brooks now rose and appealed from the decision, to read the law. The Clerk decided that it was not one of order. Mr. Brooks appealed from the decision of the Chair—from the decision of the Clerk—from the decision of the House, if necessary—to read the section of the law from New York to which he had referred. "The gentleman from New York will not take his seat," was the reply. Mr. Washburne continued to speak amid the confusion and disturbance and frequent cries, "sit down," "sit down," Mr. Brooks continuing to exclaim very loudly. The Clerk now ordered him to take his seat, and the Chair would not hear him read, and he was a member of the House and knew his rights. "The gentleman from New York, against the Clerk, "is not a member of the House until he takes the oath." The confusion of the House the Clerk could not enforce a motion or motions to a motion, which the Clerk declined.

Mr. Brooks moved that a resolution to amend the roll of members by adding to it the name of Henry D. Foster, of the Thirty-first District of Pennsylvania, be now received.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. Woodward moved that the resolution be now received.

Mr. Brooks said he would not take the time of the House by discussing the question, but would simply say that the Democratic members would not take part in the consummation of iniquities.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, demanded that the Clerk should go on and call the roll of members, and that the House would not be diverted from the business of the House.

Mr. Brooks said he would not submit to the decision of the Clerk.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, demanded that the Clerk should go on and call the roll.

The Clerk was proceeding, but Mr. Brooks was acting under the authority of the law.

Mr. Brooks was not to be suppressed in that manner, and declared the Clerk was not authorized to proceed. The Clerk declined to do any more. Loud calls for "order," and great confusion.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., demanded that the Clerk should put the question on the motion of Mr. Brooks, to refer the case of Foster to the Committee of Elections.

Mr. Brooks said he would not submit to the decision of the Clerk, and appealed from it.

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Mr. Brooks said he would not submit to the decision of the Clerk.

The Clerk declined to put the question